

RUSSIAN GUNS HAMMER HALICZ; SET CITY AFIRE

Czar's Troops Push on
with Heavy Pressure
South of Lemberg.

AUSTRIANS BRAVELY TRY TO STEM TIDE

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Admit Loss Along
the Dniester.

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ALLIES GATHER FOR NEW DRIVE ON THE SOMME

German Counter Attacks
Beaten After Night of
Furious Fighting.

FRENCH ASSAULTS
NEAR VERDUN WIN

London Believes Teutons Are Preparing to Retreat on West Front.

London, Sept. 7.—German counter attacks on both banks of the Somme, directed against the important positions won by the French forces yesterday, have spent themselves. After a night of furious assaults, the Kaiser's troops made no effort to charge to-day. The French curtains of fire precluded any such attempt.

The Allied armies are ready for a new drive. Near Denicourt the French made small gains to-day, but the next thrust will be directed at Chaules, from which Foch's line is now only two-thirds of a mile away. The German line of communications behind the Somme are now controlled entirely by the Entente Allies.

French Strike Near Verdun.

As if to prove the completeness with which the initiative has been wrested from the Crown Prince, the French troops struck again in a large sector of the front. The Kaiser's generals were on the eve of a big strategic move.

French as well as British military observers say that recent developments forebode the long awaited retreat of the German forces from a large sector of France. The retreating movement must necessarily be on a big scale if the Russian commanders are to shorten their lines—the sole object of the withdrawal.

Retreat Would Be Costly.

Such a retreat probably would leave many prisoners and guns in the hands of the Allies, for their pressure on the German lines never relaxed since July 1. The Entente front has been drawn so tight that it can be compared to a rubber band, although some of its resiliency has been lost through long stretching. Important events are expected in the West in the next few weeks.

Leuze Wood and the Hospital Farm, east of Maurepas, are the points where the Germans elected to make their chief counter attacks. After pounding the British with gas shells they advanced in the night, but General Haig's men, in a hand-to-hand combat, stood their ground.

Way for French Drive
South of Somme Opened

By FRED B. PITNEY.

Paris, Sept. 7.—The French have cleared the way for the extension of their offensive south of the Somme.

While their artillery north of the river was busy preparing the German trenches for further assault infantry south of the river gave another squeeze to the pincers that are rapidly closing on the German positions.

The principal attack is against Bony-en-Santerre, which is an extremely important village. Situated on the flank of the hill that dominates Bar-le-Duc, it protects the little plateau of Villers-Carbonnel, where the Germans have massed large collections of heavy batteries. Bony-en-Santerre, three kilometers from Villers-Carbonnel and four-and-a-half kilometers from the Somme, is at the head of a system of deep ravines leading to the Somme and turning on southward to the German gun positions. An advance by the French in this direction would be disastrous for the Germans, as it would make it extremely difficult for them to withdraw their big guns. In addition, the advance on Bony-en-Santerre greatly helps troops attacking Denicourt. The latter village is now three-fourths surrounded by the French.

Another important work of the French was the advance on Chaules from the south. Two railroads run into Chaules, one from the north, the other from the east, and the Germans have established there a large munitions depot near an old sugar mill. The French yesterday, sweeping out of Chilly and Libons, carried their lines right up to the north and south railway and within 200 yards of Hallu and 800 yards of the munitions depot. The French now have under their fire not only the munitions depot but all roads for bringing up fresh supplies to all that section of the German lines.

Day's Official Reports
on Somme Offensive

London, Sept. 7.—The French War Office night report says:

"North of the Somme there has been a violent bombardment in various sectors without infantry action. In a trench recently captured four bomb throwers and sixteen machine guns were added to the material previously brought in."

"South of the Somme the enemy, reduced to impotence by the violence of our artillery fire, was unable to make a counter attack. Immediately east of Denicourt we captured some new trench elements in the course of isolated combats, in which we took fifty prisoners."

"In Champagne a German reconnaissance was caught by our fire west of Maisons de Champagne and dispersed. Some prisoners fell into our hands."

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) the enemy bombarded our new positions in the Vaux-Chapelle wood. During last evening's attack in this sector we captured 280 prisoners, including six officers. Everywhere else there was intermittent cannonading."

"Aviation.—On the night of September 6, in spite of unfavorable atmospheric conditions, sixteen of our bombing aeroplanes dropped heavy bombs on railway stations, hives and enemy stores at Rolsel, Hils and Villecourt, a big fire being caused at the last named place."

An earlier report from Paris is as follows:

Aviation.—Our air service took an active part in the actions of the last few days on the Somme front, watching the movements of enemy in-

fantry, carrying out bombardments in the rear of the German lines and attacking with machine guns troops on the march. Our machines armed with guns repeatedly bombarded the enemy's trenches.

During air fights which took place yesterday two machines were brought down by our pilots. One fell in the direction of Guedecourt and the other in the neighborhood of Bony-en-Santerre. Four other German machines were forced to descend damaged.

The French afternoon statement reads:

North of the Somme the Germans made a powerful effort to dislodge us from Hospital Farm. Their attacks were swept by our machine guns and dispersed with heavy losses. The enemy did not renew his attempts during the night. In other sectors there was nothing to report.

South of the Somme the Germans debouched in force from the village of Bony-en-Santerre and south of Bar-le-Duc. All these attacks were stopped by our machine guns and artillery. The enemy was able to approach our lines. The losses which the enemy suffered during these fruitless attacks appear to have been very great. Four hundred prisoners taken south of the Somme yesterday have been counted up to now.

According to fresh information, the German troops beaten back yesterday by our infantry in the region east of Chilly belonged to a Saxon division which was transferred hurriedly from the Aisne front.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) toward the end of the day yesterday, after violent artillery preparation, our troops attacked the German organizations on the front between Vaux-Chapelle Wood and Chaules. The entire front line of enemy trenches fell into our hands on a length of about 1,500 metres. We took about 250 prisoners and about ten machine guns.

There is no event of importance to report from the remainder of the front.

The British official communication issued shortly before midnight says:

The general situation is unchanged. Our artillery dispersed enemy working parties east and southeast of Ginchy. Between the Somme and the Aisne the enemy's artillery was active during the day, shelling the rear of our lines. Our artillery replied effectively and, assisted by aerial observations, successfully dealt with enemy batteries.

Between Souchez and La Bassee Canal our artillery and trench mortars bombarded the enemy's lines continuously, and northwest of Hillobeke we effectively shelled the bridgehead on the Ypres Canal.

Yesterday our machines bombed an important railway junction on the enemy's lines, causing great damage to the station and rolling stock. One of the enemy's aeroplanes was bombed. One machine was destroyed on the ground and other damage was done. Many other points of military importance were bombed. Some good work was done from low altitudes in locating positions reached by our troops.

Three hostile machines were wrecked and four others driven down in a damaged condition. Two of our machines are missing.

SAW AIRSHIPS DROP
BOMBS ON BRUSSELS

Eye-Witness Tells of Spectacular
Raid in Belgium.

The Hague, Sept. 7.—Brussels was bombed by a squadron of fifteen aeroplanes Wednesday, according to an eye-witness of the raid who has arrived here. He said he was sitting with friends in a hotel in the centre of the city when the squadron appeared over the city. Anti-aircraft guns immediately went into action.

It was then 1 o'clock in the morning, he said, and some time previously soldiers had issued warnings to extinguish all lights.

The aeroplanes were seen distinctly, he declared, and some flew so low that they seemed to touch the roof of the hotel, but their nationality was not made out. Guests in the upper rooms of the hotel fled hurriedly downstairs. Intermittent bomb explosions were firing continued until daylight. One machine, he added, was reported to have been brought down at Porte Louise, on the outskirts of the city. He said the damage done had not been ascertained when he left Brussels.

This is the first report of an air raid on Brussels Wednesday. A British official statement issued on September 4 reported that on the two preceding days British aeroplanes had made a raid on Hoboken, near Antwerp, and on a town near Bruges.

BRITISH FINISH HARDEST WORK

Ginchy Only High Point
Untaken in Offensive
on Somme.

With the British Army in France, Sept. 5 (via London, Sept. 7).—The British feel that their uphill work in this latest offensive is over, with the exception of the taking of Ginchy. Guillemont places them in possession of the last of the old second line trenches, and from the Somme to Thiepval the Germans have been blasted out of their old positions.

"The Germans chose their ground when they built this line of fortifications, which they considered invulnerable," said a British officer. "The Germans now are in a sack."

"If we prefer to end the summer offensive and wait for spring we shall have quadrupled the number of guns and so much ammunition we shall have to keep up daily a battle of guns on four times the length of the present front, with all the shell fire of the biggest day in this summer's offensive, in order to consume the supplies arriving daily across the Channel."

"Our present position means simply we could kill two Germans to every Briton the Germans kill."

Not even the weather can dampen the high spirits of the French and British armies. The rain has been of the persistent, pitchfork, chilly, autumn style. Men who came out of the trenches plastered with chalky clay, who had been charging under a weight of sixty pounds equipment and then lying in miniature ponds made by shell holes or on the wet earth, digging and wallowing in the mud, say "Guillemont is taken"—and that pays for their hardships.

Interventionists Meet
Difficulties in Greece

London, Sept. 7.—Again the Greek situation has changed, special dispatches from Athens pointing out that the Allies are against intervention, just as they were in November, 1915, when England denied any intention of influencing the Greek attitude.

One correspondent wires: "The interventionist movement, which hoped to get the support of all parties immediately after the arrival of the fleet, appears to have been encountering difficulties which go beyond local divergence of opinion. If she were to come into the war for the purpose of securing a voice at the peace conference and having a hand in driving out the Bulgars, that's a matter Greece must decide for herself."

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